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JONES SAYS TAX BEER

Chairman of the National Democratic Committee Talks of Delinquency.

TELLS WHAT HE'D VOTE FOR

Believes No Additional Tax Should Be Put on Tobacco.

REFERENCE IS MADE TO THE INCOME TAX

Senator Intimates That the Policy of Democratic Committee May Be That of Constant Fighting.

Washington, November 23.—Senator James K. Jones, chairman of the national democratic committee, reached Washington this afternoon, and will remain here now until congress adjourns. A reporter of the Southern Associated Press saw him at his home shortly after his arrival.

"I have no idea," said Senator Jones, answering a question in regard to the probable legislation of the approaching session of congress, "that anything will be done aside from passing the usual appropriation bills. It will be a sad session and it will spend no time in which to consider other matters. As to the Dingley bill, what is there in the present condition to make it any more acceptable or necessary than it was last session? I do not see how anything in the line of revenue legislation can be accomplished at this session of congress."

Discussing plans for raising revenue, Senator Jones advanced several interesting propositions.

"Many of the manufacturers," he said, "who supported McKinley will doubtless be surprised at the character of the bill that will be presented to the country. The conditions that existed when the McKinley bill of 1890 was passed were very different from those that will confront congress when it comes to deal with the question. Then there was a surplus to be dissipated; now there is a formidable delinquency to be considered. That will make necessary a radically different sort of measure."

"For myself," said the senator, "I should support a vote for a bill to increase the tax on beer at 1 cent a barrel. In the first place, the alcohol in beer does not pay an equal tax with that in whisky, and in the second place, it is a tax that can be easily borne. One dollar a barrel means an additional tax of only one-fifth of a cent a glass, and the consumer would certainly not notice that."

"I do not think that tobacco should be taxed to any greater amount than is now levied. It is the one thing that the poor man almost universally uses, and he should be spared an additional imposition. The same thing is true of coffee, and it is a loss of degree of tea, and for that reason I do not favor taxes on them. The beer tax should be an independent proposition. It will add \$30,000,000 to the revenues, and if it be put in a bill by itself the money would come in at once."

Fight Is Not Over by Any Means.

"As to the income tax, I have not examined the decision of the supreme court with a view to determining whether or not a measure could be passed which would produce revenue from that source without waiting for an amendment to the constitution. A per capita tax might be levied."

Senator Jones said that he was opposed to taxing poverty. I think the property and wealth of the country should be the basis of government. Of course, the poor man receives just as much and the same benefits from our institutions as the rich man, but they should be given to him just as the poor schools are given to him.

"The policy of the democratic committee has not yet been officially decided," Senator Jones answered, "and it will not be until after a consultation, the date of which has not been settled. It will probably not be until after congress meets. But I think you can say," he continued, "that the fight will be 'up' until the issue has been fought out."

"When will that be?"

"When the people of the United States have expressed their opinion directly upon the question of restoring silver to the position it occupied prior to 1876. The platform of the republican convention was straddled; it did not declare the single gold standard, but only for the time being, until bimetalism could be secured by international agreement. I have been assured since the election by republicans, some of very high reputation, that thousands of them would vote for McKinley because they believed that the gold standard, and that as much would be done for silver under his administration as would be accomplished were Bryan to be elected."

"I am firmly convinced," added the senator, with great seriousness, "that a vast majority of the people of this country desire the gold standard, and if the republicans place themselves squarely in line for the gold standard and the use of silver as a subsidiary coinage only, there can be no doubt of the result of the contest."

CROKER TALKS OF TAMMANY.

CHIEF COMES BACK ENDOWED WITH TACTFUL SPIRIT.

Says but Little, and Will Then Speak Only of the Future of the Democratic Organization.

New York, November 23.—Richard Croker, since his return from Europe, has been persistently refused to be interviewed on the political situation. This morning, however, he was talked on the outlook for next year. He said:

"From all that I have heard, I believe that Tammany will present a solid front in the next campaign. The indications are that all democrats will get together for a fight next year, and I am confident they will do so."

The people know by this time that Tammany can give to their city a better and more economical administration than the republicans have done, and the sentiment seems to be in favor of a united democratic vote."

Croker said he had met and talked with a number of his friends in Tammany since his return, and was pretty well informed as to the situation. He said he had not seen John C. Sheehan or Henry D. Purroy since his return, but intimated that he expected to see them and all the leaders within a few days.

Croker said he did not give any party last night. He declined to express any opinion on the course of Tammany in the last campaign.

STORY OF NAIL TRUST FALL

ASSOCIATION WAS AN UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.

No Obligations That Cannot Be Readily Liquidated Exist—Quit on Account of Competition.

Baltimore, November 23.—When seen, regarding the dispatch from Chicago stating that the wire nail association has dissolved, J. H. Parks, treasurer of the association, said it was substantially true.

The nail association, he said, had been in operation since June, 1895. It had lived much longer than its most sanguine promoters expected, and as a financial undertaking had been an unprecedented success.

"Its present abandonment," said Mr. Parks, "is not due to any adventitious condition of the organization, or any international indifference, or shortcomings, but solely to the large growth of outside competition which has sprung up within a few months. We do not think it would be good business to continue longer a policy which is increasing competition so rapidly."

"The story that the association has large obligations which it is unable to meet is absolutely false and it is a reflection on the honor and good faith of the nail manufacturers."

A meeting of the leading members of the nail trust will be held at the Hotel Waldorf, New York, on Monday next week. Then, it is expected, the trust will be officially disbanded.

Reports received by officials of the Hardware Association state that firms controlled by the trust in Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and other western cities, consider that the combination is already broken, and they are preparing to make their own prices and continue on the old basis of free competition.

DETROIT HAS A BIG FAILURE.

Largest Retail Mercantile House in Northwest Goes to the Wall.

Detroit, Mich., November 23.—Mabey & Co., one of the largest retail mercantile establishments in this city, this morning filed three chattel mortgages, covering all of their stock and fixtures to the Union Trust Company, as trustee for the benefit of the firm's creditors.

The mortgages aggregated nearly \$370,000. No statement of the assets of the firm has yet been made.

The principal creditors are Speck & Co. and Rosenberg Bros. and Aronson, of Rochester, N. Y.; Mable and the American Exchange National bank, of this city.

DAKOTA NATIONAL BANK QUITS

Withdrawal of Money Saturday Causes Doors To Be Closed.

Sioux Falls, Dak., November 23.—The Dakota National bank of this city failed to open its doors this morning, owing to heavy withdrawals of deposits last Saturday, when \$20,000 were taken out.

The last official statement made by the bank showed \$75,000 in deposits and \$108,000 in loans and discounts. The bank is said to be heavily loaded with real estate. Its officers hope to reorganize.

OHIO IRON WORKS SHUT DOWN.

One of the Largest Plants in the Buckeye State Stops Work.

Zanesville, O., November 23.—The Ohio Iron Company's furnaces and rolling mills in this city, the largest iron works in eastern Ohio, shut down today.

Lack of orders is given as the reason for the stoppage.

GREENBERG COULD NOT COLLECT

Florida Clothing House Goes Into Hands of a Receiver.

Jacksonville, Fla., November 23.—Arnold Greenberg, dealer in clothing, assigned this morning to Philip Walter.

The assets are stated at \$15,000 and liabilities at \$10,000. Failure to collect is given as the cause of the assignment.

THEIR WAGES WERE REDUCED.

One Hundred and Twenty-Five Men Go Out on a Strike.

Richmond, Va., November 23.—Over one hundred of the 125 employees at the works of the Virginia and North Carolina Wheel Company, just below this city, went on a strike this morning when notified that a reduction of 10 per cent in their wages had been made.

RUTH BRYAN HAS DIPHTHERIA

Daughter of the ex-Candidate Will and a Quarantine Card Is on the House.

Lincoln, Neb., November 23.—Eleventh Omaha this morning went out to 1253 D street and took a quarantine card upon Hon. W. J. Bryan's house. Ruth, the eleven-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bryan, and the eldest child in the household, is afflicted with diphtheria.

The doctors in attendance pronounce the attack to be a slight one, and have hopes a speedy disappearance of the malady.

FROM CALAIS TO NEW ORLEANS.

Line of Steamers To Carry Cotton and Grain To Be Established.

London, November 23.—A dispatch to The Pall Mall Gazette from Calais, France, says arrangements are being made to establish a line of steamers between that port and New Orleans.

Cotton and grain will be the principal commodities carried.

HE DIED WHILE WORSHIPPING.

Man Seized by Death as He Gives His Testimonial in Church.

Greensville, Ind., November 23.—(Special.)—Mather Latham, one of the most prominent and wealthy farmers in this county, dropped dead last night of heart disease. Mr. Latham was attending services at the Flat Rock Baptist church, of which he was a deacon and a leading member. He went to the church in his usual good health.

He ministered called for testimonials. Mr. Latham arose. As he was telling of the good the Lord had done and of his hope to enter heaven, he was stricken with a sudden palsy, exclaiming:

"I guess I'm done," and he fell dead.

Mr. Latham was seventy-six years old. This is the third person that has fallen dead in a similar manner in this church.

WHITE IS FOUND

GUILTY OF MURDER

Shoemaker's Son Sentenced To Be Hanged in January.

MOTHER WAS GRIEF-STRICKEN

Prisoner Pleaded for the Mercy of the Court When Called Up.

THANKS THE JUDGE AFTER THE SENTENCE

Attorneys Have Asked for a New Trial and a Suspending Order, If Necessary, Is Granted.

Columbus, Ga., November 23.—(Special.)—Henry White, charged with killing Police Officer William Jackson, has been found guilty of murder and has been sentenced to pay the penalty for his crime on the gallows.

The argument in the jury retired at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon, and at 8:30 o'clock tonight they returned a verdict of guilty, without recommendation to mercy.

Judge Butt fixed January 15, 1897, as the date for White's execution.

J. H. Worrell, for the state, was the first to speak when the court opened this morning. He was followed by Colonel Grigsby Thomas for the defense. In the afternoon Colonel Thornton spoke for the prisoner, followed by Captain Gilbert, who closed for the state. Colonel Thornton and assistants have made a strong fight for the defendant.

Shortly after 5 o'clock Judge Butt delivered his charge to the jury. It was able and concise and was well received. When the jury retired at 8 o'clock Judge Butt suggested that they eat supper before entering into the consideration of the case.

After supper a large number of spectators gathered in the courtroom and a verdict was awaited with intense interest. It was 9:15 o'clock when the twelve men filed slowly into the courtroom and when Anderson took the stand his honor had distinctly stated to the jury that no testimony that might give for or against his wife was to be taken as for or against the other prisoners. Mrs. Anderson was found not guilty, said the attorney, and she is now out of the case, and Mr. Anderson's testimony can no longer be considered in connection with the other prisoners.

At the conclusion of the argument Judge Watts overruled all the points raised in behalf of the prisoners and went on to say:

Defense Made a Fatal Mistake.

"If, at the conclusion of the state's case, the defense had declined to put up any testimony the jury could have, in my opinion, returned a verdict of acquittal as to all three defendants. I say this because there would have been no room for a reasonable doubt. Had there been no testimony offered for the defense and the jury had returned a verdict of guilty I would have no hesitation in setting that verdict aside and granting a new trial. As it was, however, I am satisfied that the jury has given an honest verdict. Before that woman had been on the stand a minute the story that she was about to tell dawned upon me, and when she concluded to tell her story, I was frightened when she had at last convicted the other two if not all three."

Continuing his honor said:

"Before I permitted Robert Anderson to testify I advised him that if he were him, no matter how unfaithful my wife may have been to me, I would not testify against her. On the direct examination he only testified to her handwriting in letters which he did not read. On the cross-examination he was asked if he had not married his wife to get out of paying alimony, and it was only fair to allow him to state on the direct examination why he left her the second time."

In conclusion his honor said that all during the trial, when in doubt, he had leaned toward the defendants, and he thought that if they had not had a fair and impartial trial, he would not have so readily convicted them. Therefore, he said, it was his unpleasant duty to refuse the motion.

Sentenced to Life Imprisonment.

This matter disposed of his honor called for the arraignment of the prisoners and the men were brought forward, trembling in every limb, to receive sentence.

In answer to the question, from the clerk, as to whether or not they had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced upon them both remained silent.

Judge Watts then proceeded to pronounce sentence and said:

"I always feel sorry for any one in your position. You two men stand there convicted of murder. You have had a fair and impartial trial. The jury has said that you are guilty, and I have no doubt that you caused the death of Charles T. Williams."

"You, M. R. Reese, have led a very irregular life, and you are now a convict. You have sown, you, Daniel F. Luckie, are a victim of bad influence. I look upon you as a weaker vessel, led into this trouble by M. R. Reese. You have more of my sympathy."

"There is no doubt in my mind that the woman, Ellen Anderson, is morally responsible for the death of Charles T. Williams, although I do not believe it was at her hands he met his death. But she, and she alone, is responsible for your present condition. However, I have no desire to be unnecessarily cruel to her, and will not go into the matter any further."

"The sentence of the court is that you, M. R. Reese, and you, Daniel F. Luckie, shall be confined in the state penitentiary at hard labor during the balance of your natural lives."

Major Hart gave notice of an appeal to the supreme court. The prisoners were again handcuffed together and led back to jail.

MCCART IS STILL AT LARGE.

Man Who Killed Troy Griffin Is Badly Wanted by Officers.

Logansville, Ga., November 23.—(Special.)—Seborn McCart, who killed Troy Griffin three days ago at the home of Dan Baker, five miles west of here, has not been arrested as was reported.

The coroner's jury charge Griffin's death to McCart and his arrest is anxiously hoped for here.

John M. Griffin, father of the dead man, being poor and unable to offer a reward for the apprehension of the fugitive, a fund is being made up by his friends and neighbors for that purpose.

"If Sidney Wallace—who was held on the charge of bigamy—

LIFE SENTENCE

FOR MURDERERS

M. R. Reese and Daniel Luckie To Go to the Penitentiary.

THEY ARE TO DIE CONVICTS

Judge Watts Passes Sentence Upon the Slayers of Williams.

MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL OVERRULED

Prisoners Tremble and Shake as the Court Says the Words Which Condemn Them.

Yorkville, S. C., November 23.—(Special.)—If Martin R. Reese and Daniel F. Luckie, convicted on the 13th instant of the murder of Charles T. Williams, get a new trial it will be at the hands of the supreme court and not through Judge Watts.

The motion for a new trial which has been pending since the 13th instant and postponed from time to time, was called this morning at 11 o'clock. The prisoners were brought into the courtroom handcuffed together and looking altogether miserable. Reese was unshaven, hollow-eyed and showed the effects not only of the deputy's shot some time back, but also of constant confinement in the penitentiary.

The motion for a new trial was argued principally by Colonel Youmans, and was based on quite a number of grounds, the most important of which was the alleged error of the court in allowing Robert A. Anderson to testify against his wife. This and other matters Colonel Youmans argued for more than an hour.

In reply the counsel for the state ignored all the points raised in behalf of the prisoners except the question of error in admitting the testimony of Robert A. Anderson. On this point Mr. DeLoach argued that there had been no error, but even if there had been, the prisoners could not take advantage of it for the reason that when Anderson took the stand his honor had distinctly stated to the jury that no testimony that might give for or against his wife was to be taken as for or against the other prisoners. Mrs. Anderson was found not guilty, said the attorney, and she is now out of the case, and Mr. Anderson's testimony can no longer be considered in connection with the other prisoners.

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MRS. BEAVERS IS FOUND DEAD.

Wife of Judge Beavers, of Fairburn, Passes Away Yesterday.

Fairburn, Ga., November 23.—(Special.)—Mrs. Jane Beavers, wife of Judge R. C. Beavers, ordinary of this county, died this morning at 4 o'clock at their residence in this place.

At 2 o'clock this morning she arose to look after her husband, spreading the cover over him and then went back to her bed.

About 4 o'clock her husband called her, but she made no answer, and upon investigation she was found dead.

Judge Beavers was married fifty-eight years ago. Mrs. Beavers was in her seventy-seventh year. Judge and Mrs. Beavers had been together for more than half a century. They were married July 31, 1838. She leaves a large number of relatives and friends to mourn her death. Rev. G. W. Colquhoun, of Palmetto, will preach the funeral tomorrow at 2 o'clock, and the burial will take place at 3 o'clock at the Fairburn cemetery.

CHURCH TROUBLE NOT SETTLED.

Police Bognacki Is Forced To Keep Himself Indoors.

Bay City, Mich., November 23.—Excitement is increasing over the Polish church trouble, and it is felt sure that a conflict is not far off.

Police Bognacki managed to elude the sentinels and successfully entered the parsonage without being seen this afternoon. Suspicion, however, quickly grew that he was in the house, and a mob of 200 quickly gathered, pounding on the doors of the residence with clubs and hammers, and demanding admission.

The city authorities at their meeting this afternoon decided that it would not be advisable to call out the militia to quell the trouble.

MAN ONCE PROMINENT IN POLITICS GOES TO NEBRASKA PENITENTIARY.

Hebron, Neb., November 23.—Captain J. H. Stickle, for years a leader in politics in central Nebraska and president of the defunct State Valley bank, of this place, has been convicted of wrecking that institution and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary by Judge Hastings.

CORRIE ZEIGLER

IS TURNED LOOSE

Both Slayings of Sheriff Brooker Are Again Free Men.

JURY WAS OUT ONE HOUR AND FORTY-FIVE MINUTES.

THE LAST TRIAL WAS THE HARDEST

Verdict Was Anticipated by Those Who Heard the Evidence in the Two Cases.

Sylvania, Ga., November 23.—(Special.)—The jury in the Corrie Zeigler case, after being out one hour and forty-five minutes, returned a verdict of not guilty.

The jury was completed this morning and the evidence for the state was about the same as in the Zeigler case, except that, in addition, several witnesses were put on the stand to prove that Brooker had avoided the Zeigler boys after George Zeigler's death, and on several occasions had gone through the country to the railroad as so not to go by Zeigler's station.

The defense had no testimony other than Corrie's statement, which was substantially the same as in the previous case.

Judge Telford's speech for the prosecution was perhaps more powerful than in the other case.

Mr. Watson's theory of self-defense was the same.

The jury retired at 7 o'clock and the verdict was not a surprise after Sol Zeigler was promptly acquitted. Ends the celebrated Zeigler case.

BRIDGES WILL NOT BE TRIED.

Auditor Appointed and That Stops Criminal Proceedings.

Rome, Ga., November 23.—(Special.)—This afternoon Judge Mac Meyerhardt was appointed auditor in the civil case brought against the bondsmen of Rev. W. M. Bridges, ex-county school commissioner of Floyd county.

When Bridges defaulted he was under bond for \$10,000. After the investigation disclosed the shortage, the school commissioners instructed the county attorney to bring suit for \$5,500, the amount of the shortage, against the bondsmen.

The grand jury found several indictments against Bridges, and criminal proceedings were begun.

The appointment of the auditor puts a stay on the criminal proceedings. Several months will be consumed in hearing the evidence in the case.

MERCANTILE GIBSON POPE DEAD.

Negro Who Was Stabbed Saturday Night in Rome Passed Away.

Rome, Ga., November 23.—(Special.)—Gibson Pope, the negro merchant and restaurant keeper who was shot and killed Saturday night, died at 3 o'clock this morning. A post-mortem examination revealed the fact that he had bled internally, and his death was the result of the terrible wounds inflicted by his assailant.

Five men have been arrested, all white, and the authorities think that they are on the track of the guilty parties. The section boss, C. C. Crenshaw, was frightened when arrested, but the general opinion is that he will be able to establish an alibi. The other four men are Jeff Nix, who has served a term in the chain-gang; Walter Brock, C. T. Evans and a man named Rhymer, from Lindale.

Pope died before any of the three last named was arrested. They will be held.

TWO MEN BURNED TO DEATH.

Prisoners Fire Their Cell To Escape and Are Cremated.

Menaca, Ark., November 23.—Thomas Cary and "Hoppy" Hopkins were locked in jail yesterday charged with disorderly conduct.

At 8 o'clock this morning the jail was discovered to be on fire and before Cary and Hopkins could be rescued they were burned to death.

It is believed they set fire to the jail, hoping to escape.

MURDERER'S BROTHER ON STAND

Roscoe Burt Testifies in the Trial of His Brother.

Dallas, Tex., November 23.—A special from Austin says in the Burt murder trial this morning testimony was introduced for the defense. Roscoe Burt identified some notes handed him by the district attorney as having been written by the defendant. These notes, unknown to the witness, would appear to settle his brother's fate as they have been written in jail, being in the last few days passed to cellmates, and show that the defendant is of perfectly sound mind.

His only defense is insanity.

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MAXIMO GOMEZ HEARD FROM.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF CUBAN ARMY HAS 35,000 MEN.

Insurgents Will Advance Upon Havana, but the Roads Are So Bad Progress Is Slow.

New York, November 23.—The protracted silence of Commander-in-chief Maximo Gomez, of the Cuban army, who has caused considerable anxiety among Cubans here as to his safety, has at last been broken and the junta in this city has received a communication from him dated Las Villas, Santa Clara province.

In it General Gomez says that he has at his command 35,000 well equipped men and that with these he intends to proceed to Havana province. The commander-in-chief writes that on account of the bad condition of the roads it took this force of men twelve hours to pass a certain point.

General Gomez adds that he is in good health, as are his men, and has every hope of victory.

FORTIFYING FLORIDA COAST.

Bid Will Be Let for Additional Fortifications Today.

Jacksonville, Fla., November 23.—Bids will be opened tomorrow at the office of Lieutenant Colonel of United States Engineers Banyard, at St. Augustine, for the erection of additional fortifications at Key West to be equipped with four ten-inch and two eight-inch high power dis-artillery guns, eight twelve-inch rifled mortars and other ordnance.

Additional fortifications are also to be built at Dry Tortugas, south of Key West. Bids will also soon be opened for fortifications at the mouth of the St. John's river, and at the entrance of Hillsboro Bay, commanding the approach to Tampa.

Officials and contractors, to whom proposals were issued secretly, have been urged to hurry.

SAVANNAH'S FORTIFICATIONS.

Colonel Haines Visits the Georgia City To Look After Defenses.

Savannah, Ga., November 23.—(Special.)—Colonel Peter C. Haines, chief of the South Atlantic division of public works, will arrive here tomorrow for the purpose of looking into the matter of coast fortifications.

It is understood that the government will be ready to put up the disappearing guns at Tybee even before the emplacements are ready, in case there should be any necessity for them. Colonel Haines's mission, however, is especially for the purpose of determining how Key West and the Dry Tortugas can be fortified, and he will go almost directly there from Savannah.

GEN. WEYLER BACK IN HAVANA.

No Reason Is Assigned for His Leaving His Command in the Field.

Havana, November 23.—Captain General Weyler arrived here this evening from the province of Pinar del Rio. His return has caused much comment, but as yet it is impossible to learn the true reason for his leaving his command and returning to the capital.

The military authorities will vouchsafe no information on the subject.

EUROPE WILL HELP SPAIN OUT.

United States Must Have a Big War If She Aids Cuba.

Paris, November 23.—The Figaro, in an article on the return of the United States and the situation in Cuba, says:

"The American newspapers which are inciting the United States to war with Spain on account of Cuba ought to remember that Spain will have Europe behind her."

CASHIER HOFFER GOES WRONG

LEBANON, PA., BANK MAN SHOWS A SHORTAGE OF \$110,000.

Speculations Cover a Period of Six Years and Were Successfully Kept From Ex

TO OPEN JAIL BIDS

County Commissioners Will Meet Today for That Purpose.

MANY BIDS ARE EXPECTED

Large Number of Architects Are in the City Who Will Enter the Contest for the Jail.

At noon today the board of county commissioners will hold an important meeting and receive the bids which have been filed for the construction of the new jail building.

Already a number of bids have been received in the office of Clerk Kountz, but the bids are sealed and will not be opened until all have been received and the bidders are present.

Much interest has been taken in the proposed new jail by leading contractors and builders all over the country, and as the bidders are anxious to build a modern prison in the south. Heretofore the south has been lacking in its prisons, and the jail builders have had but little opportunity to figure on southern jails. The bidders realize that a modern jail, constructed on the lines mapped out by the county, will be a great advertisement for them, and each man will endeavor to secure the coveted prize for the value of the advertisement.

The plans, which were drawn by Supervising Architect Grant Wilkins, have been inspected by many builders, and they have been pronounced exceedingly well adapted for the needs of the county. Provision has been made for all future needs of the county and additional cells can be placed in the prison at any time.

A large number of jail builders are now in the city and they have been making a final examination of the plans and carefully working over their bids which are to be presented this morning to the commissioners for acceptance.

"I see no reason why we should not get the very best figures for the construction of the jail," said Commissioner Forrest Adair yesterday. "The proposed building has been extensively advertised and the bidders are anxious to build a modern jail which will have sufficient time in which to make their estimates very carefully. Work will begin as soon as the contract is signed up and then the contractors and masons will hurry the building to completion."

Those who intend making bids were busy yesterday looking over the jail site and taking their last measurements. The jail will be located on South Butler street, between the Georgia railroad and East Hunter street. It will front northwest and will have a frontage of something over one hundred feet on Butler street. The entrance to the prison yard will be through an alley running alongside the tracks of the Georgia road, and around the entire lot will be a stone wall several feet high, making escape impossible even though a prisoner should reach the yard of the jail.

The material to be used in the construction of the jail has not been definitely decided upon. The walls will be either of pressed brick, stone, granite or marble. The marble men are figuring on marble, and it is said they propose to furnish it almost as cheaply as granite, as they have never furnished much marble in the south, and desire to have an opportunity to introduce their manufacture.

In drawing the plans for the new jail, Supervising Architect Grant Wilkins was instructed to make the plans so that the cost would not exceed \$175,000, as that is the limit of cost that will be allowed by the commissioners.

THIRTY-FOUR TIMES PRESIDENT

Southern Express Company Has Its Annual Meeting in Savannah.

Savannah, Ga., November 23.—The Southern Express Company held its annual meeting here today. The following officers were elected: H. B. Plant, president; M. F. Plant, vice president; J. O. O'Brien, secretary and general manager; George H. Tully, secretary and treasurer. For the thirty-fourth time Mr. H. B. Plant was elected president of the Southern Express, of which he was the organizer. For over a quarter of a century he has been at the

head of this organization, which has proven one of the most prosperous. The Southern Express Company is probably the oldest organization in the United States never to have had a change in its presidency.

The company was organized and incorporated in August in 1853 with Mr. H. B. Plant president. His first board of directors were all Georgians. R. B. Bullock, afterwards governor of the state, being general manager. Mr. O'Brien succeeded Mr. Bullock as general manager and has since continuously re-elected to that office since.

The annual meeting of the Savannah, Florida and Western railway will be held tomorrow, after which President Plant and others will leave for Brunswick to hold the annual meeting of the Brunswick and Western railway.

EIGHT LIVES WERE LOST.

TWENTY-THREE MEN WERE RESCUED FROM WRECKED BOAT.

When the Vessel Reached the Shallows They Had Been in the Bigging Twenty-Seven Hours.

Point Arena, Cal., November 23.—After clinging to the rigging of the wrecked steamer San Benito twenty-seven hours, twenty-three men were rescued by the steamer Wroth early this morning and transferred to the steamer Point Arena, which took them to Mendocino.

The rescue was a most hazardous undertaking. Repeated attempts were made to reach the wreck, but the sea was so rough it was impossible for a boat to live in it. After midnight, however, the waves began to abate and a boat from the Wroth, after the greatest difficulty, reached the wreck. The unfortunate crew, who had been exhausted and had to be assisted into the boat. Twelve men were transferred to the Wroth and the boat returned for the others. They too, reached the steamer, making a total of thirty-five saved, eight perishing.

It is impossible to give the names of the rescued men, as the Wroth immediately put the men on shore, who have kept huge bonfires blazing all night and had patrolled the beach to render all the assistance in their power, but all efforts to get a line off to the wreck were fruitless. The two parts of the steamer lie in about the same position as last night.

SLAYIN A QUITTER ERROR N TAX BOOKS SHOW FOR NEWSIES

Corrected Returns Show Fulton County Chicago Negro Has No Trouble in Beating the Australian.

THREW UP HANDS IN FOURTH

Strength and Science of the Once Great Fighter Seem To Have Left Him.

New York, November 23.—Frank P. Slavin, in this country by quitting in the fourth round of his battle with Bob Armstrong, of Chicago, before the Union Park Athletic Club tonight.

Armstrong was by no means a star, and if Slavin had been a good second rather he could have disposed of the colored man. The Australian has seen his best days, and was by no means entitled to make a demand he did before he went on. Having signed for a percentage, he was dissatisfied with the house and endeavored to back out.

Armstrong expressed himself as ready to box. After arguments, some of the Australian's friends induced him to stick to his agreement, and he entered the ring at 10:30 o'clock, where Armstrong had been waiting for him for nearly fifteen minutes. They shook hands at 11:20 o'clock. Sam C. Austin was referee.

The fourth round was as follows: Armstrong opened with a left on the nose, an outside blow, a hard body blow, but a left on the neck sent him to the floor. He got up and showed his left three times on the negro's wind. Armstrong landed some punches and Slavin threw up his hands and quit after two minutes and fifty-two seconds.

NASHVILLE FOOTBALL TROUBLE

Joint Committee Investigates and Submits a Report.

Nashville, Tenn., November 23.—(Special.) The joint committee representing Vanderbilt university and the University of Nashville has formulated and signed a report concerning the fight recently occurring at a football game. It is to the following effect:

A Vanderbilt player did the first slugging. The first fight was brought on by blows dealt by a University of Nashville player.

The game closed a few moments later in an outburst of blood and confusion. The students of each institution who engaged in it, in which melee some players, some students, an official in the game, and spectators, connected with neither institution, engaged with fists and canes, some knives and pistols being drawn and displayed, only the merciful providence of God preventing a result worse than black eyes and blood.

The town of Woodstock was beautifully decorated with flags, banners, triumphal arches, etc., in their honor, and the grand avenue in Blenheim park was lighted by electricity. The programme for the entertainment of the royal guests is a brilliant one. The prince and princess of Wales and the other guests will remain a week, during which time there will be a succession of feasts, torchlight processions, etc. In addition to this, the prince will make shooting excursions into the Blenheim game preserves daily.

Owing to the recent death in New York of Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, grandmother of the duchess of Marlborough, the annual county ball will be abandoned, but public celebrations will continue throughout the week, including a grand reception given by the duchess of Marlborough on Friday, at which most of the leading aristocrats will assemble.

LADY SCOTT'S TRIAL BEGINS.

Courtroom Was Packed To Hear the Celebrated Libel Case.

London, November 23.—The trial of Lady Tins Scott, mother of Countess Russell, and the other defendants, Cockerton, Kast and Aylott, upon a charge of criminally libelling Earl Russell, Lady Scott's son-in-law, began in the central criminal court, Old Bailey, this morning.

The courtroom was crowded, most of the spectators being persons well known in fashionable circles. Sir Frank Lockwood, queen's counsel, opened the case for the plaintiff, Lady Scott occupied the dock through only a portion of the opening speech of counsel.

The male defendants were not allowed to go out on bail, with the understanding that she was to have no communication with anyone connected with the case except her counsel.

The greatest interest is being taken in the case, and crowds of people sought admission to the courtroom today in vain, the court being packed to the extreme limit of its capacity.

HEIRESS TO MILLIONS STARVING

Mrs. Jarocke Claims That the Government Is Keeping Her Money.

New York, November 23.—Mrs. J. T. Jarocke, sixty years of age, was found starving at her home, 44 Smith street, Brooklyn, this morning. Last Saturday Mrs. Jarocke wrote a letter to the editor of The Washington Star, stating that she was going to commit suicide.

The letter was remailed from Washington to Superintendent McKelvey, who sent Captain O'Reilly investigating the case. For more than twenty years Mrs. Jarocke conducted a news stand outside of the old Brooklyn postoffice.

She asserts that she is one of seven claimants to \$2,000,000, which she alleges was sent to this country by the Russian government years ago to the relatives of General Pulaski, who was killed at the siege of Savannah in 1781.

She has a lot of papers relating to the case, which she ordered by a trial in the United States circuit court. Mrs. Jarocke says the money is in the hands of the government.

Medical Adviser. He has described hundreds of common ailments and prescribed for them. He has devoted a few terse, plain, chaste chapters to the reproductive physiology of both men and women.

KENT'S VOTE WAS NOT COUNTED

Democrat Canvassers in Delaware Refuse To Sign Returns.

Dover, Del., November 23.—The republican members of the Kent county board of canvassers met today to canvass the vote for the county as ordered by the court.

The republicans have six of the sixteen members of the board. Of the ten democrats nine remained away, but W. H. Walker, one of them, came and said he was willing to sign the returns. Two others of the democrats came, but were stopped from acting by their attorneys. Had they acted the vote could have been counted and the returns made.

The other nine democrats will answer in court tomorrow.

Massachusetts Bonds Sold.

Boston, Mass., November 23.—The state treasurer today awarded the entire \$2,500,000 state 2 1/2 per cent gold loan to the syndicate composed of J. Pierpont Morgan, of New York, and Kidder, Peabody & Co. and Blake Bros., of Boston, at 104.52.

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LAW FOR WOMEN

Alabama Senate Passes a Bill Allowing Ladies to Practice.

WAS NOT FULLY UNDERSTOOD

Senators Indulge in a Warm Discussion Over the Act.

PRIMARY ELECTIONS TO BE REGULATED

Legislature Has a Busy Day and Many Bills Were Read and Referred to Committees.

Montgomery, Ala., November 23.—(Special.)—The session of the day in the general assembly was the passage of a bill to regulate the primary elections. The measure produced a profound sensation in the assembly. When it was introduced its import was not understood, the bill failing to convey what the meaning of the bill really was.

When the bill was read in the senate this morning on a favorable report from the senate judiciary committee it aroused some of the senators of their feelings.

Some of the senators of their feelings in police courts, cross-questioning those in the police courts, and others could not understand some of them. Others could not understand some of them. Others could not understand some of them.

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WILL NOT PAY DOWN

Insurance Companies Will Contest the Payment of Delbridge Policies.

THE MUTUAL LIFE REFUSES

This Is the First Company to Enter Notice of Contest.

OTHERS WILL PROBABLY FOLLOW SUIT

Legal Departments Have Decided to Fight the Claim Out in the Courts.

The insurance companies will fight the payment of the policies held by the late Thomas J. Delbridge.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York is the first to enter notice of a contest, and has taken the lead in rejecting the claim made for payment of the policy of \$10,000 held by that company.

Other companies will probably take the same action.

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DESERTS HIS BRIDE

Jasper County Groom Leaves His Wife of Two Days.

THE WEDDING WAS ON FRIDAY

Couple Elected and After Marriage Went to Barnesville.

GROOM LEAVES HOTEL FOR A SHORT DRIVE

Girl's Relatives Receive a Letter From Husband Who Says He Will Never Return.

Forsyth, Ga., November 23.—(Special.)—A sensational sequel to an elopement which occurred in Jasper county Friday came to light here yesterday morning.

Robert Greer, a well-known young man in Jasper county, eloped with Miss Gorman, a young lady of that section. They came to this city, stopping at the Hooks house. Greer immediately left his bride of only a few hours, under the pretext of carrying a friend a short distance in the country.

The young wife awaited her husband's return, but he did not come back, and his whereabouts still remain a mystery.

Miss Gorman's brother-in-law, Mr. Morgan, brother and brother-in-law of the young Frank, arrived in the city yesterday morning for the purpose of carrying the young wife back to the parental roof.

Greer had written of his wife's whereabouts, at the same time stating that he had deserted her for good. Her relatives are highly incensed at the young woman's treatment. Greer stated also he was not married to Miss Gorman. She emphatically asserts that she was married to Greer by a justice near Gladesville. Her relatives believe her the victim of a mock marriage.

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CARMEN AT THE LYCEUM.

Miss Rosabel Morrison Made a Decided Hit Last Night.

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GOLD MEDAL
HAWKES
ESTABLISHED 1870
ANY STYLE OF SPECTACLES MADE TO ORDER
EYE GLASSES AND SPECTACLES REPAIRED
BRILLIANT PERFECT FOCUS
12 WHITEHALL ST. ATLANTA

A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT.

RECIPE: If you want cheap prices add 50 per cent of parched buckwheat to our spices. Something worth knowing. We grind our spices at our own mills.

A. W. FARLINGER, GROCER,

325, 327 and 329 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.

BANKERS

GUARANTEE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION OF ATLANTA, GA.

PAYS ITS CLAIMS PROMPTLY.

ATLANTA, GA., November 7, 1896.

Mr. CRAIG COFIELD, General Manager.

Bankers Guarantee Life Fund Association, Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:—I desire to express my most sincere thanks to your Association for the speedy settlement of my claim on Policy No. 805 for \$2,000 held by my late husband, J. C. Conley, in said Association, upon which he had paid premiums of only \$64.70.

Your treatment has been most liberal, and advancing me \$300 soon after the death of my husband, when I was in great need, and the payment of the balance of \$1,700, together with the Guarantee Deposit, amounting to \$27.00, so long before due.

I cannot find words to express my sincere appreciation, and shall take great pleasure in recommending the Bankers Guarantee Life Association to all who are thinking of insuring their lives.

Yours truly, MRS. VIRGINIA CONLEY.

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PROGRESS!

EVERLASTING PROGRESS!

Stamped upon every industry in the land. Glass gone up, iron gone up, lumber gone up—the entire country is advancing upward! But with all these facts before us, WILLINGHAM & CO. are going to sell their Goods

Until the 20th of December

at the same reduced rates they made sixty days ago in order to clear out their present stock preparatory to their removal to their new plant on the corner of North Avenue and Marietta Street. If you are going to build send in your orders or send your bills and plans for us to estimate upon

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

MOLDINGS, CEILING, FLOORING,

LATHS, SHINGLES,

Either in car load lots or by retail, shipped to any State in the Union. We manufacture the finest class of MANTELS in the market—latest and most unique designs. We are better equipped and in better shape for the manufacturing of goods than any house in the South. Only until the 20th of December, 1896, will we continue to cut prices

Willingham & Co.,

FACTORY—64 to 86 Elliott Street.

OFFICE—No. 1 North Forsyth Street.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Holiday Goods.

Dress Suit Cases

Traveling Bags

Trunks

Dressing Cases

Card Cases

Pocket Books

Leather Novelties

ROLLER TRAY TRUNKS.

We are making many new styles

of Trunks and Traveling Bags for

the coming season, and to make

room will sell our present stock

at greatly reduced prices. Look

at them well before you buy.

H. W. Rountree & Bro.,

TRUNK AND BAG CO.,

77 WHITEHALL STREET.

HOW ABOUT THE HATCHET?

Thanksgiving will be around before you know, and turkey tastes best killed in the old fashioned way.

Our prices range from 20 cents to \$1.00. We guarantee good steel at all of these prices.

Any other hardware wants you may have will be satisfactorily filled here.

Lowry Hardware Co.

60 Peachtree and 57 N. Broad Sts.,

ATLANTA, GA.

Turkey for Thanksgiving.

Fancy Stock 15c

Extra Stock 12c

Best and Cheapest on the Market. Celery, Cranberries, Vegetables, Fresh Meats and Groceries.

JETER & JOHNSON

14 North Broad Street.

Blues Have a New Captain.

Savannah, Ga., November 21.—(Special.)—First Lieutenant John J. Gaudy was tonight elected captain of the Republican Blues, a First Regiment infantry company, in place of Captain W. D. Dixon, Second Lieutenant George W. Drummond was elected first lieutenant, and Sergeant W. L. Grayson was made second lieutenant.

Getting Well.

Are you getting well under the treatment that you are following? If you are using patent medicines or employing physicians, no matter whether they are free or expensive, and you are not getting well, is it right for you to continue and run the risk of dying or becoming incurable? We say no. Make a change. Consult us. It will not cost you a cent for consultation either at our office or by mail, and if we can cure you we will guarantee it. If necessary, by the most efficient financial backing. If we cannot cure you we will frankly say so. We have the largest business in the United States in our specialty, and we have built up a reputation for skill and honesty that cannot be questioned. We do not claim to treat and cure all diseases, but we do claim to cure those private and delicate diseases peculiar to men and women, which forms our distinctive specialty. Consult us free at office or by mail.

SPECIALTIES.

Specific blood poisoning, nervous disease, kidney disease, urinary difficulties, stricture, piles, rheumatism, and blood diseases of women. Dr. Hathaway & Co., 225 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

Treatment given by mail. Atlanta, Ga. Mail blank No. 1 for men; No. 2 for women; skin diseases; No. 3 for catarrh; No. 4 for gonorrhea; No. 5 for syphilis; No. 6 for leprosy; No. 7 for skin diseases; No. 8 for skin diseases; No. 9 for skin diseases; No. 10 for skin diseases; No. 11 for skin diseases; No. 12 for skin diseases; No. 13 for skin diseases; No. 14 for skin diseases; No. 15 for skin diseases; No. 16 for skin diseases; No. 17 for skin diseases; No. 18 for skin diseases; No. 19 for skin diseases; No. 20 for skin diseases; No. 21 for skin diseases; No. 22 for skin diseases; No. 23 for skin diseases; No. 24 for skin diseases; No. 25 for skin diseases; No. 26 for skin diseases; No. 27 for skin diseases; No. 28 for skin diseases; No. 29 for skin diseases; No. 30 for skin diseases; No. 31 for skin diseases; No. 32 for skin diseases; No. 33 for skin diseases; No. 34 for skin diseases; No. 35 for skin diseases; No. 36 for skin diseases; No. 37 for skin diseases; No. 38 for skin diseases; No. 39 for skin diseases; No. 40 for skin diseases; No. 41 for skin diseases; No. 42 for skin diseases; No. 43 for skin diseases; No. 44 for skin diseases; No. 45 for skin diseases; No. 46 for skin diseases; No. 47 for skin diseases; No. 48 for skin diseases; No. 49 for skin diseases; No. 50 for skin diseases; No. 51 for skin diseases; No. 52 for skin diseases; No. 53 for skin diseases; No. 54 for skin diseases; No. 55 for skin diseases; No. 56 for skin diseases; No. 57 for skin diseases; No. 58 for skin diseases; No. 59 for skin diseases; No. 60 for skin diseases; No. 61 for skin diseases; No. 62 for skin diseases; No. 63 for skin diseases; No. 64 for skin diseases; No. 65 for skin diseases; No. 66 for skin diseases; No. 67 for skin diseases; No. 68 for skin diseases; No. 69 for skin diseases; No. 70 for skin diseases; No. 71 for skin diseases; No. 72 for skin diseases; No. 73 for skin diseases; No. 74 for skin diseases; No. 75 for skin diseases; No. 76 for skin diseases; No. 77 for skin diseases; No. 78 for skin diseases; No. 79 for skin diseases; No. 80 for skin diseases; No. 81 for skin diseases; No. 82 for skin diseases; No. 83 for skin diseases; No. 84 for skin diseases; No. 85 for skin diseases; No. 86 for skin diseases; No. 87 for skin diseases; No. 88 for skin diseases; No. 89 for skin diseases; No. 90 for skin diseases; No. 91 for skin diseases; No. 92 for skin diseases; No. 93 for skin diseases; No. 94 for skin diseases; No. 95 for skin diseases; No. 96 for skin diseases; No. 97 for skin diseases; No. 98 for skin diseases; No. 99 for skin diseases; No. 100 for skin diseases; No. 101 for skin diseases; No. 102 for skin diseases; No. 103 for skin diseases; No. 104 for skin diseases; No. 105 for skin diseases; No. 106 for skin diseases; No. 107 for skin diseases; No. 108 for skin diseases; No. 109 for skin diseases; No. 110 for skin diseases; No. 111 for skin diseases; No. 112 for skin diseases; No. 113 for skin diseases; No. 114 for skin diseases; No. 115 for skin diseases; No. 116 for skin diseases; No. 117 for skin diseases; No. 118 for skin diseases; No. 119 for skin diseases; No. 120 for skin diseases; No. 121 for skin diseases; No. 122 for skin diseases; No. 123 for skin diseases; No. 124 for skin diseases; No. 125 for skin diseases; No. 126 for skin diseases; No. 127 for skin diseases; No. 128 for skin diseases; No. 129 for skin diseases; No. 130 for skin diseases; No. 131 for skin diseases; No. 132 for skin diseases; No. 133 for skin diseases; No. 134 for skin diseases; No. 135 for skin diseases; No. 136 for skin diseases; No. 137 for skin diseases; No. 138 for skin diseases; No. 139 for skin diseases; No. 140 for skin diseases; No. 141 for skin diseases; No. 142 for skin diseases; No. 143 for skin diseases; No. 144 for skin diseases; No. 145 for skin diseases; No. 146 for skin diseases; No. 147 for skin diseases; No. 148 for skin diseases; No. 149 for skin diseases; No. 150 for skin diseases; No. 151 for skin diseases; No. 152 for skin diseases; No. 153 for skin diseases; No. 154 for skin diseases; No. 155 for skin diseases; No. 156 for skin diseases; No. 157 for skin diseases; No. 158 for skin diseases; No. 159 for skin diseases; No. 160 for skin diseases; No. 161 for skin diseases; No. 162 for skin diseases; No. 163 for skin diseases; No. 164 for skin diseases; No. 165 for skin diseases; No. 166 for skin diseases; No. 167 for skin diseases; No.

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ATLANTA, GA., November 24, 1896.

Work for the Legislature.

The legislature will soon take up the work of revising the present registration law. Such consideration as is to be given to this important subject will be wholly in the direction of perfecting the law, and not with the purpose of throwing obstacles in the way of absolutely fair and honest elections.

The registration law as it now stands is the most advanced step ever taken in this state in the direction of securing fair elections, and the merit of the measure has been practically demonstrated. If it has been found to have any imperfections—if any of its provisions are found to stand in the way of the general purpose of the act to secure an accurate registration of the qualified voters of the state—those can easily be remedied.

But every amendment to the act should be closely scanned by the general assembly to the end that the purpose of the measure, which is to give every qualified voter in the state an opportunity to cast his ballot for the party and candidate of his choice, shall be strengthened. If there is anything in the law that is calculated to throw the slightest obstacle in the way of voters, it is a defect and should be cured. In other words, revision should be in the direction of carrying out the policy of the law.

The legislature will also be called on to consider a general election law—apart from the registration law—with a view to adopting a modified form of the Australian ballot system. This is also a matter that should be approached in the same spirit that prompted the framing of the registration law.

Georgia is one of the few states that have taken no action in this direction, and the sooner the reform is undertaken the better it will be for the people. It is not necessary, perhaps, to adopt the rigid Australian regulations as they exist in other states, but, unquestionably, the most successful of these regulations should be made as will perfect and strengthen the laws that are already on our statute books.

In the first place, all the ballots should be printed under the supervision of the state or county and in one form. In the second place the ballot box should be protected by every possible precaution, and election workers should be kept at a reasonable distance from the polling place. In the third place, minority parties should be given representation in the managers of the election.

Other reforms may or may not be necessary, but those that we briefly outlined are essential. There are some features of the Australian ballot system that are not necessary in this state, but the reforms we have indicated are important, and the legislature should lose no time in making them a part of our system.

The new registration law is a step in the right direction, but it is only a step. The election laws should be strengthened and perfected to the end that all elections in this state shall be absolutely fair and honest. This reform should be accomplished by the legislature at the present session.

It is worthy of note here that every reform in the direction of providing for fair elections has been suggested and carried out by the democrats. The new registration law was a democratic measure, and was resisted by the populists at every stage of its progress. Why should this be so? There is no reason for it so far as we can see. One party ought to be just as interested in providing for fair and honest elections as another.

In fact, the whole matter is high above partisanship, and should be taken up and carried out in the spirit that sometimes prompts men to lay aside party differences and work together for the good of the state, and for the benefit of all parties. In this spirit the members of the legislature should approach the reforms that are necessary in our election laws.

Ripe Legislative Experience Needed.

The statement that Hon. Henry W. Blair has been elected to a seat in the legislature of New Hampshire has more than a local significance.

Only a few years ago Mr. Blair represented the state of New Hampshire in the senate of the United States. With a profound knowledge of all the questions of the day and a readiness of speech which enabled him to defend his views with surprising eloquence, Mr. Blair

was the peer of any man in that august body.

Notwithstanding the distinguished position which he had filled in the national senate and afterwards as a member of the national house, Mr. Blair consented a few days ago to represent his home county in the state legislature. His election to that office was signified by a handsome majority over his opponent, and in a graceful speech, he accepted the honor conferred upon him by his fellow citizens.

There is a patriotic lesson in this simple episode which every state in the union should carefully consider. The responsibility of making laws, whether for a state or a nation, is one of the most important, and no citizen, whatever his attainments may be, should consider it beneath his dignity to serve in the legislature of his state. What every legislative body needs is wisdom and experience, and it would not be a bad rule, by any means, to honor our retired congressmen and senators by electing them to seats in the legislature.

More than one famous American has designed to accept a modest position after having filled a conspicuous place in the eyes of the nation, and the pride with which their services are recalled is all the greater because of this fact. Mr. Jefferson, after presiding over the destinies of the nation for eight years, while chief of the surveyor in Virginia; while John Quincy Adams, on retiring from the presidential chair, entered the national house of representatives and achieved the greatest distinction of his life as the "old man eloquent." Likewise, Henry Clay, after completing a term of service in the United States senate, became a member of the Kentucky legislature, occupying the post of speaker. Such men as John J. Crittenden, Richard M. Johnson and David Meriwether also served in the legislature of Kentucky after resigning their respective seats in congress.

It should be the policy of every state to make use of its experienced servants by electing them to the state legislature, and it should be the pleasure of every veteran so honored to accept the office bestowed upon him.

A Marked Decrease in Fire Loss.

Throughout the United States and Canada there has been a marked decrease in the loss of property occasioned by fire during the past year.

With respect to the month of October this statement is especially true. The total loss for the month, including both countries, is fixed at only \$8,993,000, whereas for the corresponding month of 1895 the aggregate loss of property reached the enormous sum of \$13,411,500.

In a recent issue of The New York Journal of Commerce a table is published showing the exact measure of loss sustained by fire in both the United States and Canada during the last three years. This table, which will, no doubt, be of interest to a large number of readers, is as follows:

	1894	1895	1896
January	\$10,568,400	\$11,555,500	\$11,040,000
February	11,257,600	12,359,200	9,780,100
March	9,147,100	14,235,300	14,838,600
April	11,540,000	11,018,150	12,010,600
May	10,772,800	7,761,350	10,615,000
June	8,232,300	9,223,500	5,721,250
July	16,307,000	9,083,000	9,023,250
August	10,327,800	9,293,700	8,845,250
September	10,149,900	10,768,300	8,240,650
October	8,186,700	12,411,500	8,993,000
Totals	\$105,785,600	\$109,688,400	\$96,081,700

It will be observed from the foregoing table that the total loss of property during the first ten months of the present year is smaller by at least \$10,800,000 than the total loss for the corresponding months of 1895, and \$6,700,000 smaller than for the corresponding months of 1894.

No explanation which accounts for this marked decrease on the basis of mere chance is at all satisfactory. To accept such a superficial explanation of these figures would be to ignore the efficient service of our fire departments throughout the country, and to place a heavy discount upon the progress which has been attained in architectural science. With the steady advance which has been made in these directions within the past few years there is no reason why the loss entailed by fire should not be considerably reduced. It is the aim of modern architecture to construct buildings which will prove indurated to fire, and while this aim has not as yet been fully realized, there has, no doubt, been a wonderful amount of progress made.

The Football Season.

The football season, with its scramble and excitement, has closely followed upon the heels of the presidential campaign, and the country barely has time to recover from one spell of fever before it is seized with another.

There is no harm in football, however, and the indulgence of a taste for this vigorous outdoor sport is rather to be cultivated than suppressed. As a game which is calculated to develop and strengthen the sinews of the body and impart a muscular build to the American youth, it cannot be denied that football is rapidly acquiring a secure hold upon our educational institutions. With each returning season the popularity of the game is more distinctly emphasized, and the only fear that looms up in the wake of this healthful sport is that possibly its indulgence may be carried too far.

But while the game of football has grown in favor with college students, its popularity is by no means restricted to such a narrow patronage. It is a game which the general public has approved by its hearty and substantial encouragement. With the public, however, it is more of a thrilling spectacle which they are permitted to see at a distance than a feverish sport in which they are allowed themselves to engage. Nevertheless, a game of football is sure to draw a crowd, and even the most inclement weather is powerless to interfere with the attendance.

This truth was strikingly emphasized last Saturday when no less than 20,000 people stood in the cold, drizzling rain to watch the games which were played in Philadelphia between the Pennsylvania and Harvard teams, and in New York between the Princeton and Yale teams. In both games the verdict was against New England.

During the next few days a number of games will be played throughout the country, and the south will come in for a share of the sport. On Thanksgiving Day a match game will be played in Atlanta between the Auburn and University teams, and the prospect of a lively scramble has already provoked much enthusiasm. Besides the game in Atlanta, there will be several others played elsewhere on Thursday.

That football is destined to acquire as firm a grasp upon our southern colleges as upon those of the north and east is evident from the rapid progress which has already been made in that direction. In spite of the occasional injuries which result from the game and the fact that important studies must necessarily be sacrificed for the time being, our southern colleges are beginning to recognize the splendid discipline which the game affords and to give it warm encouragement. It is one of the recognized principles of a thorough education that the development of the body should be on a parallel with the development of the brain, and to this end the game of football should be encouraged.

The Facts in the Case.
 We print in another column an article from The New York Sun, the most rabid of the gold organs, which is pertinent to a statement made by The Constitution the other day in regard to the "I-told-you-so's" of some of the gold democrats. Since the election, these new followers of Major McKinley, having been led into that camp by the shrewd tactics of Major Hanna, have lost no opportunity to say to the democrats: "You see what you got by not following our advice? We told you that defeat was certain to follow a declaration in favor of free coinage."

With this declaration in mind, the article from The Sun may be read with profit. Since the gold democrats, so-called, have challenged attention as prophets, let us see what their prophecies amount to. They said, when the Chicago convention met, that success lay in the direction of a positive declaration in favor of "sound" money and an indorsement of Cleveland's administration. That was the position they assumed.

Now, as the old lady said, the proof of the pudding is in the chewing of the bag; let us follow briefly the career of the gold democrats so-called, if, indeed, such an important term as "career" can be applied to the double-barreled fizzle known as the Palmer-Buckner decoy party. The gold democrats took their own advice. They made a straight declaration for the gold standard, which the republicans refused to do, and heartily indorsed Cleveland's administration. What was the result? What sort of a showing did they make?

Why, they failed to carry a single election precinct in the United States of America. The voters fled from their party as though it embodied a noxious infection. Even the gold democrats deserted their party. Instead of voting for the gold standard they voted for international bimetalism, and, instead of voting for a platform that indorsed Cleveland, they voted for the platform that denounced Clevelandism in round terms.

By observing results in the case of the Palmer-Buckner affair, we may fairly judge as to the plight the democratic party would now be in if it had declared for the gold standard and Clevelandism. We doubt whether the party would have carried ten counties in the United States. It would have been annihilated. There would not have been enough of it left to hold a convention in any state heretofore democratic.

The New York Sun puts it very mildly, indeed, when it expresses its wonder whether a "democrat nominated on Mr. Cleveland's platform, and indorsing his administration, could have carried half the states or received half the popular vote recorded in favor of Mr. Bryan."

We say The Sun puts it mildly. The truth is our contemporary puts it queerly, for it has the actual result before it—the official figures from every state except Texas. Palmer and Buckner were nominated on Mr. Cleveland's platform and indorsed his administration. Did they carry half as many states as Mr. Bryan or receive half the popular vote recorded in his favor? Did they carry one state? Did they carry a county? Were they victorious at any election precinct in the United States?

It may be insisted that there were peculiar conditions that prevented some of the supporters of Clevelandism from supporting the Cleveland ticket and platform. To make this good, it will have to be admitted that there is a total lack of political principle among a majority of those who indorse Mr. Cleveland's administration, for those who voted for Mr. McKinley not only voted against the gold standard pure and simple (as Generalissimo Hanna admits) but indorsed a severe attack on Cleveland's administration.

We think The Sun will find when it receives the Palmer and Buckner reports the votes the democratic party would have won if it had indorsed Cleveland's platform and indorsed his administration. The cold facts are there to speak for themselves.

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But Editor Godkin needn't worry. We'll have no "inflation" of currency for four years, and, we fear, little "inflation" in business.

The carpet mill episode deserves a column editorial in The New York World.

Why should eastern editors continue to "disturb business" by "agitating" the money question?

Since various newspaper editors have been calling Richard Harding Davis a cad for saying things that he never even thought of, we presume they will apologize. Mr. Davis is a very brilliant and conscientious writer and thoroughly deserves all the celebrity he has attained.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

In spite of the burden of nearly three-score years and ten, "Jack" Jeffers still preserves a youthful spirit and is recognized as the greatest comedian on the American stage. Without relinquishing his fondness for any of the social pastimes which delighted him in his younger days, Mr. Jeffers is still a lion in the gay realm of society. With his various local and dramatic engagements he has his time almost entirely filled up, but, instead of showing signs of weariness and complaint, he seems to be the embodiment of youthful vigor. The Baltimore American says of this fine comedian:

"Joseph Jeffers during the past week played seven performances, made seven speeches, delivered a lecture, formed the center of a street procession, ate five special dinners, sat up several nights, and, with the boys as late as 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning, and attended to various other duties, without fatigue or ennui. Of course, he is young yet, and, in such things, he ought to be warned of his indiscretions by some of the experienced members of his profession. It is all right for a youngster in his first year to commit such excesses, but when he begins to grow old he may regret that he did not live on scrambled eggs and potatoes and keep regular hours."

Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll has been forced to do his lecture tour for the present on account of a severe attack of sciatic rheumatism, which overtook him a few days ago in one of the western states. Since early in his career, Colonel Ingersoll has been the victim of this physical ailment. With the advance of years it has steadily grown upon him, and is likely to be the cause of any day. Although he had reason to believe that his condition was extremely critical last week, Colonel Ingersoll never thought of giving up his lecture tour. As soon as he was rallied from the attack, he set out immediately for his home in New York. It is doubtful if his physicians allow him to return to the platform this season.

One of the oldest agricultural implements in existence is the plow. It is a curious fact that in oriental countries no improvement has been made in this useful implement since the Christian era began. The plow represented in the Egyptian monuments of 2000 B. C. may be seen in the valley of the Nile today. Our patent office claims 10,000 models of plows. In Egypt, Syria and India there is but one, and that the one which has been in use for thousands of years. The plow described by Virgil in his Georgics, and the plow used in the districts of Italy today, in 1838 patents were taken out by David Ramsay and Thomas Willgoose for "engines to plow." Since that time, the plow has been the subject of a host of inventions, and the scriptures, plowing with different kinds of animals hitched together was forbidden on account of the cruelty involved by the unequal drag imposed upon animals of different sizes working in the same harness. In China the plow is a sacred implement, and models are consecrated in the temples. As early as 1860, the steam plow was patented in the United States.

Facts and Figures.

From The New York Sun.
 If any one questions the fact that the supreme importance which the silver issue assumed during the recent campaign alone saved the democratic party from a far more crushing defeat, and the Cleveland administration from a condemnation unparalleled in the history of democracy, a few figures should dispel the delusion.

The New York Sun puts it very mildly, indeed, when it expresses its wonder whether a "democrat nominated on Mr. Cleveland's platform, and indorsing his administration, could have carried half the states or received half the popular vote recorded in favor of Mr. Bryan."

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JUST FROM GEORGIA.

Adieu, Sweet Violets!
 Adieu, all dreams of violets! The mist is on the hills
 And there's a sudden coolness twixt the mountains and the hills;
 For the biting blizzard's roaring round the meadow and the lee,
 And the river with a shiver leaves its bed and runs to sea!

Cold days in Georgia!
 Holly round the hall;
 Wake the fiddle's music—
 Swing your partners all!
 Adieu, all dreams of violets, with "twinkling drops of dew";
 This weather'd make the lily pale, and
 Every flower's budding
 For the biting blizzard's roaring, with its icy sled and rain,
 "Like a gale in pain," and nature packs the frost upon the pane.

Cold days in Georgia!
 Holly round the hall;
 Wake the fiddle's music—
 Swing your partners all!
 "And there's nobody at home at all!"
 "No sir—nobody. Master and the coal are out, and mistress and the groceries."

The Billville Banner acknowledges the receipt of a live "possum from Colonel Thomas J. Davis, of Tennille, Ga., as follows:
 We fixed him up in finest style—
 The bird of song and story;
 He made the village parson smile
 And leave the path to glory!

He won a smile from weans and wife—
 He charmed their better natures;
 He did more good in his short life
 Than fifteen legislators!

And many a lance 'tward him was set—
 His jury parts to sever;
 Dying, he left but one regret—
 He could not last forever!

One of the very best poems we have had from Rudyard Kipling in a long time is "The Bell Buoy." There's a strong verse for you, if it was ever written. The wild sea music, it is.

Perhaps the following verses by John Vance Cheney deserve a place with Bourgeois's lovely lyrics, "The Night Has a Thousand Eyes":
 "Who drives the horses of the sun
 Shall lord it but a day;
 Better the lowliest were done
 And kept the humble way."

"The happiest heart that ever beat
 Was in some faithful breast
 That found the common daylight sweet
 And left to him the rest."

Some of the editors seem to think that we can recognize Cuba by getting into a war with Spain.

They are still making cabinets for Major McKinley. It goes without saying that—
 The cabinet makers
 Are great undertakers!

The Thomas county farmers are to be congratulated. When Colonel Hanna gets there the army of visiting candidates for federal patronage will kill off the grass in that section.

The republican Thanksgiving is in our midst.

No Extra Charge for 'Em.
 "Hello!" cried the prospective inventor,
 "That seems like an earthquake!"
 "No, no," replied the real estate agent,
 "That's just the community shaking with the chill of our winter here, and the chill is a blessing in disguise!"

The Methodist conference convenes at Dalton this time. We congratulate the brethren on striking the Thanksgiving season so fairly. They should compromise on nothing less than turkey and trimmings.
 F. L. S.

Turner's Prohibition Bill.

From The Savannah News.
 At the close of the October the people plainly said they did not want a prohibition law; that they thought the best way to deal with the liquor question was by means of a local option. The majority in favor of local option after the election was regarded as settling the liquor agitation for the present at least. It seems, however, that the prohibitionists are not given up, and are about as vigorously as they can to pass upon the question. If the people's representatives obey the instruction given them at the ballot box they will definitely postpone the consideration of Senator Turner's bill.

There is no use at this time arguing the question of prohibition. All the arguments for and against prohibition were fully presented during the state campaign. In fact, about the only issue of that campaign was whether or not the liquor question should be settled by local option. The majority in favor of local option after the election was regarded as settling the liquor agitation for the present at least. It seems, however, that the prohibitionists are not given up, and are about as vigorously as they can to pass upon the question. If the people's representatives obey the instruction given them at the ballot box they will definitely postpone the consideration of Senator Turner's bill.

We doubt that Mr. Turner's bill would accomplish the purpose of its supporters as well as it is intended to. It is a bill to give the people a choice between a prohibition law and a local option law, and that is the only way to settle the liquor question.

It is understood that at a caucus of the populist members of the general assembly held at the beginning of the session, Mr. Leard, of Hart, who acted as secretary, was instructed to communicate with Mr. Watson, Mr. Wright and Judge Hines and request them to make suggestions as to an election law. Mr. Leard could not be seen yesterday, but Mr. Boyd and other populists said that they understood that nothing had come of this movement yet.

Senator Yancey Carter had just finished reading Mr. Felder's election bill when I asked him for his opinion on the registration law and on possible legislation on elections. Senator Carter is one of the most forceful of the populists.

"I am in favor of any legislation which will give us fair elections," he said. "So far as the registration law is concerned, I told our people when it was before the last legislature that it was better than nothing, and I think that it has proved on the right line. I have just read Mr. Felder's bill and there are some features of it which I do not like. Right at the outset he provides for the appointment by the governor of an election committee who shall have entire control of the machinery of election. That is, in my opinion, an unfair provision. It would put in the hands of a partisan governor the opportunity to appoint partisan election officials in the different counties and would take the rights of the people away from them. I think that the election officials should be the ordinary members of the county board, and that the people should elect them."

"There are one or two suggestions which I have thought of in this connection. I think the provision which makes it possible for a man to vote at any except the precinct in which he resides is a bad one. Then I think that the ordinary ought to appoint the managers and that in all cases the minority party should have representation at each precinct. I think, too, that after a man is appointed to serve as a judge or clerk he should be required under heavy penalty to do so. The judges and clerks should be paid a salary, and a sum in return for their work. This thing of judges failing to open the polls in any precinct should not be tolerated. I am in favor of any good election law."

Senator Wilcox, whose home is in Coffee county, doesn't think much for the way in which the legislation law operated in his county—or rather he thinks a good deal about it and does not hesitate to say what he thinks.

"The registration law did not work in our county. As it operated there was undoubtedly frauds perpetrated," he began.

"Who is in control there?" asked Senator Golden, a strong populist, who was present.

"The populists," replied Senator Wilcox, who is a prominent physician with his home at Willacoochee. "The registration law was undoubtedly struck from the list a large number of legally qualified democrats and allowed a great number of negroes, who are unqualified, to be registered. The populists and control of the law worked in the registration lists the names of ex-convicts, of minors, of negroes who had not been in the county more than two or three months, and of other negroes who had never paid taxes there or anywhere else. On election day at the Douglas precinct they marched in over 200 hundred negroes under guard and voted them, men standing by the polls with Winchester to prevent any nature of challenge. We know of instances of men on their way to vote voting at three or four precincts in the county. It strikes me that one way to prevent this would be to require the judges to punch a tax receipt when it is presented. I don't think there is any fault in the registration law itself, but I know that its interpretation in our county was disgraceful. The registrars struck from the list only forty-five negroes, when from the very nature of things 700 or 800 should have been stricken."

Mr. Boynton, representative from Calhoun county and one of the leading members of the house, said of the operation of the law in his county: "It worked well and gave general satisfaction. We will adopt some sort of general election law before the next election, but what it will be is too early to say."

Colonel McLaughlin, of Meriwether, said: "All parties were satisfied with the way the registration law operated in our county. We had no trouble with it at all. The only feature that seemed to me should be changed is that which makes it possible for a man to vote either at the county seat or at his home precinct. Every man should vote at his home precinct."

Mr. Thomas, of Ware, said: "I agree with the proposition that every man should be required to vote at his home precinct, and I think there should be another important provision, which is that the tax receipt should be required to have a deputy in each precinct in the county for the purpose of registering the voters. I found that many voters were disfranchised because they missed the tax collector when he made his rounds and were unable to get to the courthouse in time."

Mr. Hogan, of Lincoln, one of the populists, said: "I find complaints of the cost of the registration. Our registrars issued a number of subpoenas when they were known to support the law. It was necessary to have the character of the men for whom the subpoenas were issued, and in this way the cost footed up considerably more than was expected. However, I am to the proposition that the law is, in main features, all right and worked well."

Mr. Boyd, who represents McDuffie and who is a strong populist leader, said: "The registration law worked well with us. I am strongly in favor of any change in the election laws which will bring about a more honest ballot. We want to know for whom the subpoenas were issued, and in this way the cost footed up considerably more than was expected. However, I am to the proposition that the law is, in main features, all right and worked well."

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MAY NOT CLOSE A FULL MONTH

Funds May Be Sufficient To Run Schools
Two Weeks in December.

WILL BE KNOWN WEDNESDAY

Until November Expense Bills Are
In, Result Can't Be Told.

TEACHERS ARE ANXIOUS FOR THE DECISION

Full Showing of How the School Ap-
propriation Has Been Expended.

The statement in yesterday morning's
Constitution to the effect that the public
schools of the city would probably be closed
for one month on account of the fact that
there are not enough funds to run them
until the end of the year, caused a flutter
of excitement among the teachers and the
patrons of the schools.

Unless money is obtained from sources
not now apparent at some time in the near
future the schools will have to close until
next year. There is at present no prospect
of money being obtained and the closing
of the schools for nearly all of December
is almost a certainty.

Exactly how long it will be necessary for
the schools to close is not known. Some
think it will be necessary to close them
one month, while others are of the opinion
that after the expenses already incurred
it will be shown that there is enough
money left to run the schools for two weeks
in December.

Colonel D. A. Beatie, who was for over
twenty years president of the board of
education, and who is now a member of
that body, stated yesterday that he thought
it would not be necessary to close the
schools more than two weeks, if at all.

"I feel certain," said Mr. Beatie yester-
day, "that if the schools close it will be
but for the two last weeks in December.
I think that when the board meets Thurs-
day it will discover that there is enough
of the appropriation remaining to prevent
the schools from closing an entire month."

The schools will be kept open as long
as there is money enough to run them, and
when they close the people may know that
the fund is exhausted. Every cent appro-
priated to the schools has been used for
that purpose and the intimation of the
teacher who gave the interview in yester-
day morning's paper to the effect that the
money had been used for building purposes,
is a mistake.

Superintendent Sloan, of the Atlanta
public schools, was seen yesterday and
stated that he thought the schools would
have to be closed for a short time unless
money was obtained from some source.

"It is a mistake," said Major Sloan,
"that I told the teachers the board of edu-
cation desired them to keep the matter
quiet. I was never given any authority for
such a statement and the teacher who
gave the interview stated that I made such
a request, was entirely mistaken."

"I told the teachers, after informing them
of the situation, that I thought it would be
best not to mention the matter to the chil-
dren, because it would excite them and
make them unfit for work. The idea of ap-
proaching vacation is always exciting to
children and knowing this from experience
I told the teachers not to mention it to the
children."

The teachers of the schools were in-
formed that they might not spend all the
money they have received and then not
have any when it becomes necessary to
close the schools. I did it for their own
good."

"When the teachers were employed it
was with the understanding that they were
to have employment for the year. The ap-
propriation lasted, but if the money should
give out the schools would have to close.
They accepted their positions with this
understanding."

Why the Money Didn't Last.
When the present school year began there
were twelve new schools in the public
system. It was necessary to have twelve
teachers to preside over the schools and
for that purpose twelve more teachers
were employed this year than last.

"By employing these twelve new teachers
something like two thousand children were
enabled to go to school. Without the new
teachers these children would have had to
remain home. It was thought best at the
time these teachers were employed to give
some of the children all the education it
was understood that the schools would
close at the end of the year, but the ap-
propriation failed to run the schools until
the end of the year."

Board Meets Thursday.
It will not be known for what length of
time the schools will close until the next
meeting of the board of education, which
is next Thursday. The board will then
take up the matter before it and de-
termine the exact day on which the schools
will close will be known.

Yesterday being Thanksgiving Day, it was
thought that the board would meet
Wednesday and observe Thanksgiving Day.
It has been the custom, when the day of
the meeting is on a holiday, to hold the
meeting on the day previous. This year
will be an exception, however, and
Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock the board
will hold its meeting in the office of Super-
intendent Sloan.

Every member of the board has de-
termined that the schools shall be run
until every dollar has been spent. They
do not think, however, that the schools
will be compelled to close for a month, if
closed at all.

Where the Money Has Gone.
At the beginning of the year the city
of Atlanta had a surplus of \$1,000,000.
This year the city has expended \$1,000,000
more than it received, and the surplus is
now \$0.

DELICATE WOMEN
BRADFIELD'S
FEMALE
REGULATOR.

IT IS A SUPERB TONIC and
exerts a wonderful influence in
strengthening her system by
driving through the proper chan-
nel all impurities. Health and
strength are guaranteed to result
from its use.

My wife was bedridden for eighteen months,
suffering from BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGU-
LATOR for two months, is getting well.
J. M. JOHNSON, Maitland, Ark.

BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR, AT. 107, 108, 109,
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ENGINEERS HAVE STARTED BAZAAR

Friends of the Brotherhood Through the
Brilliantly Lighted Hall.

ATTENDANCE WAS GRATIFYING

All Contests Opened and the Friendly
Rivalry Will Be Exciting.

MANY PRIZES HAVE BEEN OFFERED

Opening Night of the Bazaar Exceeds
the Expectations of the Rail-
road Men.

The engineers' bazaar opened last night
under the most brilliant auspices.
The hall in which the bazaar is located
was thronged with friends and visitors.

The bazaar is for the benefit of the
railroad men and their families. The
proceeds will be used for the purchase
of land for a new school for the children
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